

State Revolving Fund Loan Programs

Drinking Water, Wastewater, Nonpoint Source

PRELIMINARY DECISION OF CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

TO ALL INTERESTED CITIZENS, ORGANIZATIONS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:

CITY OF EVANSVILLE Riverside & Vann Lift Station Improvements Preliminary Engineering Report D Addendum #2: Project #10 SRF # WW 08 13 82 05

Date: December 6, 2012

Pursuant to IC 4-4-11, the State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program has determined that the project described here and in the city's Preliminary Engineering Report Addendum #2 received by the SRF on October 9, 2012 will have no substantial negative environmental impact. Therefore, the SRF is issuing a preliminary decision of Categorical Exclusion from the requirements of substantive environmental review.

How were environmental issues considered?

The National Environmental Policy Act requires agencies disbursing Federal funds to include environmental factors in the decision making process. A summary of the project is attached for your review. The SRF's preliminary review has found that the proposed project does not require the preparation of either an Environmental Assessment or an Environmental Impact Statement.

Why is additional environmental review not required?

Our environmental review has concluded that significant environmental impacts will not result from the proposed action.

How do I submit comments?

Comments can be submitted to:

Max Henschen, Senior Environmental Manager SRF Programs 317-232-8623; mhensche at ifa.in.gov

CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Name and Address:

Riverside & Vann Lift Station Improvements -

Preliminary Engineering Report D

Addendum #2: Project #10

City of Evansville

1 NW Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Room 104

Evansville, IN 47740-0001

SRF Project Number:

WW 08 13 82 05

Authorized Representative:

Mr. Allen Mounts, Director

Evansville Water and Sewer Utility

II. PROJECT LOCATION

Evansville is located in southeastern Vanderburgh County. The Riverside and Vann lift station project area is located in the Evansville South, IND. KY USGS 7.5 topographic quadrangle in Knight Township, T7S, R10W, and the northwest ¼ of section 2 (see Exhibit 10-2).

III. PROJECT NEED AND PURPOSE

This type of lift station is becoming obsolete because of changing regulations for confined space entry into the pump pit. Other problems associated with this lift station include: inadequate hydraulic capacity based on the peak design flow; decommissioned man lift; no onsite safety equipment; no wet well vent; exposed electrical wires within the dry pump pit; deteriorating dry pit walls and floor; no portable pump connection to force main for bypass pumping; and the potential for sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) exists during electrical or mechanical failures. The lift station needs to be upgraded and expanded to address these problems.

The proposed project includes: converting the lift station from a dry pit/wet well configuration to a submersible lift station with two pumps controlled by variable frequency drives (VFDs) and each having the capability of pumping between 700 and 1,200 gpm; rehabilitating the existing wet well by using multi-layered polymer resin, while replacing the top slab with a new one having an appropriately sized hatch; removing the existing dry well from the surface to approximately one foot below the bottom of the proposed valve pit, while filling the remaining portion of the dry well with concrete; constructing a new valve pit on the existing site and connecting the new force main to the existing force main; and replacing the existing control

panel with a new one, which will be capable of interfacing with the existing communication system (see Exhibit 10-12).

Two alternatives were evaluated for the lift station improvements project including the "No Action" alternative.

The "No Action" alternative was rejected since the existing lift station would continue to deteriorate resulting in increased maintenance and eventually failing causing the potential for SSOs to occur.

Existing Lift Station Upgrade – This alternative proposes upgrades and modernization of the lift station to bring it up to current standards. This is the selected alternative.

IV. ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS, AFFORDABILITY AND FUNDING

A. Selected Plan Cost Summary

Construction Components	Costs
Mobilization/Demobilization/Bonds/Insurance	\$ 13,700
Complete Bypass Pumping	20,000
Demolition of Dry Well	4,550
Rehabilitating Wet Well	23,744
Wet Well Pumps, Rail, Brackets, & Piping	52,800
Pump Control Panels and Floats	23,400
VFDs Controls	25,500
Relocate, Reinstall Radio Equipment	4,000
Valve Pit & Appurtenances	40,000
Approximately 20 feet of 6-inch Force Main	1,300
Site Restoration	240
Subtotal Estimated Construction Costs	\$209,234
Contingencies	20,923
Total Estimated Construction Costs	\$230,157
Non- Construction Costs	
Administrative and Legal	\$ 2,500
Engineering Design Fees	21,750
Planning Fees	13,113
Project Inspection	22,000
Total Non-Construction Costs	\$59,363
Total Estimated Project Costs	\$289,520

B. The city has sufficient funds remaining from the 20-year loan of \$31,750,000 which the city closed with the SRF on October 19, 2009, to fund this project.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES

The project will occur in a previously disturbed area and will not affect endangered species or their habitat, streams, wetlands, or the 100-year floodplain.

Construction and operation of the project will not alter, demolish or remove historic properties (see Exhibit 10-9). If any visual or audible impacts to historic properties occur, they will be temporary and will not alter the characteristics that qualify such properties for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The SRF's finding pursuant to Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act is: "no historic properties affected"

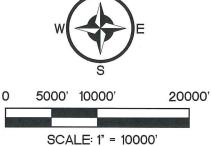
VI. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A properly noticed public hearing was held at the Central Library, Browning Event Room A – Central on September 28, 2012, at 3:00 p.m. to discuss the addendum to the Preliminary Engineering Report. No one from the public attended the hearing, and no written comments were received.

LEGEND

EXISTING SANITARY LIFT STATION

EVANSVILLE CORPORATE LIMITS





CITY OF EVANSVILLE

ADDENDUM No. 1 TO PER D, PROJECT No. 10 RIVERSIDE AND VANN LIFT STATION IMPROVEMENTS

OVERALL LOCATION MAP

10-2

CITY OF EVANSVILLE WATER AND SEWER UTILITY

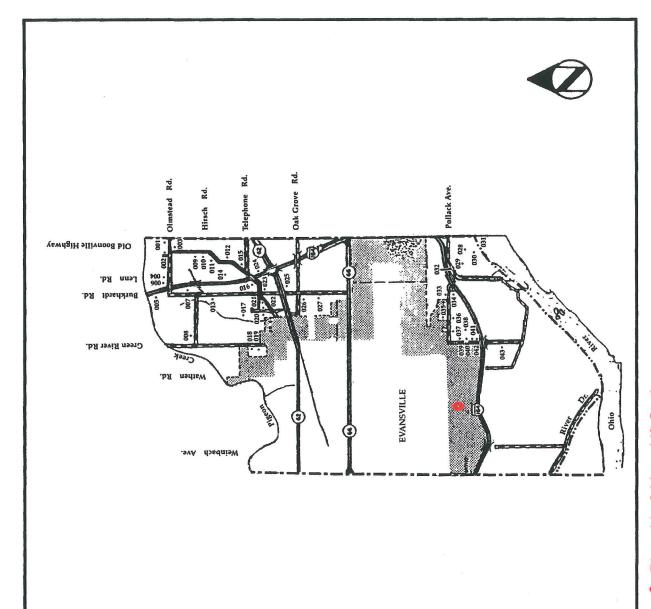
ADDENDUM No. 1 TO PER D, PROJECT No. 10 RIVERSIDE AND VANN LIFT STATION IMPROVEMENTS

PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT

EXHIBIT

10-12

Knight Township (20001-043)



Knight Township is located in the southeast corner of Vanderburgh County. Organized in 1840 from a section of Pigeon Township, the township was named for Isaac Knight, an early settler. The city of Evansville has expanded into Knight Township and today, almost half of the area is included within the city's boundaries.

The township's terrain is generally flat. Because the Ohio River forms much of the township's southern boundary, the land is both fertile and subseptible to flooding. North of the bottoms, the land is higher and was originally heavily timbered.

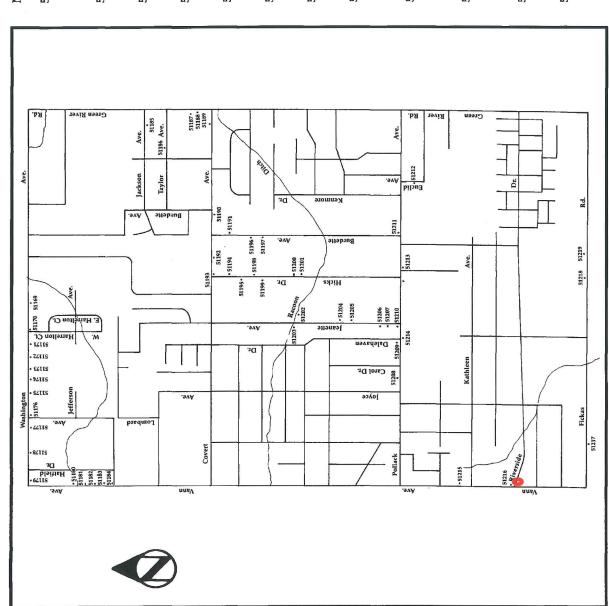
The township's earliest settlers came to the area in 1806. Aeneas McCallister crossed the Ohio River from Kentucky and built a house in the bottoms opposite the mouth of the Green River. McCallister was soon followed by Daniel Noble, Henry and John James, David Aikin and John Garrett who came to the bottoms between 1810 and 1818.

Until construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal through the township during the 1830s, most of the area's settlement was confined to the township's southern edges. Work on the canal which stretched across the township's northern section, lasted from 1837-1838. Abandoned by 1859 because it could not compete with the railroads, the waterway is still visible as a large ditch (20025). Ironically, the former Evansville and Eastern Railroad built its tracks on the towpath.

A number of tiny villages were established along the canal and the railroad line. In 1837 William Walker platted the town of Smyra along the canal path. Smyth's Station was the site of a tile factory. Today, nothing remains of these two communities.

Knight Township's historic resources reflect its agricultural past. The Karch Farm (20036), the Joe and Katherine Folz Farm (20013), and the William

Evansville Scattered Sites (51190-220)



Rtg. Description Š.

English Cottage, c.1940; Architecture (499) House, 4501 Covert Avenue; U 51190

Bungalow, c.1920; Architecture (449) House, 1620 Burdette Avenue; U 51191

House, 4215 Covert Avenue; Bungalow, c.1935; Architecture (449) U 51192

House, 4203 Covert Avenue; Bungalow, c.1935; Architecture (449) U 51193

House, 1612 Hicks Drive; Bungalow, c.1935; Architecture (449) U 51194

House, 1671 Hicks Drive; Bungalow, U 51195

House, 1713 Burdette Avenue; c.1930; Architecture (449) U 51196

Bungalow, c.1935; Architecture (449) House, 1733 Burdette Avenue; U 51197

House, 1800 Hicks Drive; Vernacular, c.1930; Vernacular/Construction U 51198

Vernacular/Construction (449)

Vernacular, c.1920;

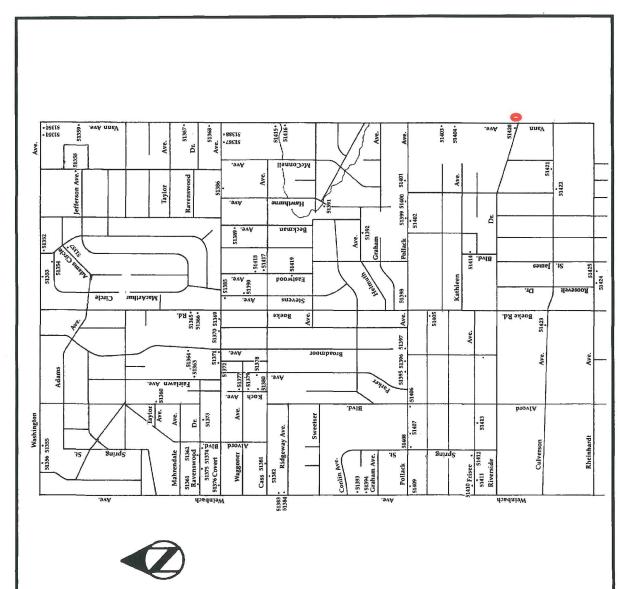
House, 1801 Hicks Drive; Vernacular, c.1935; Vernacular/Construction U 51199

House, 1910 Hicks Drive; Bungalow, c.1925; Architecture (449) U 51200

House, 1922 Hicks Drive; Cottage, c.1940; Vernacular/Construction (449) U 51201

20 Exhibit 10-9

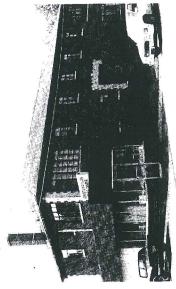
Evansville Scattered Sites (51350-425)



No. Rtg. Description

51350 C House, 3119 Washington Avenue; Gabled-ell, c.1890;

Avenue; Gabled-ell, c.1890; Vernacular/Construction (196) 51351 C House, 3117 Washington Avenue; Vernacular, c.1920; Vernacular/Construction (196) 51352 C Commercial Building, 1003-1004 S.St. James Boulevard; Tudor Revival, c.1940; Architecture (196)



1352

51353 N Ross Theater, 2509 Washington Avenue; Art Moderne, 1949 (Don

Davis, builder); Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation (196) 51354 C Duplex, MacArthur Circle;Colonial Revival, c.1945; Architecture (196)

51355 C House, 2121 Washington Avenue; Vernacular, c.1935; Vernacular/Construction (196) Exhibit 10-9 13 43